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1 AnyBoard: an FPGA-based, reconfigurable system

Van den Bout, D.E.; Morris, J.N.; Thomae, D.; Labrozzi, S.; Wingo, S.; Hallm. D.;

Design & Test of Computers, IEEE , Volume: 9 , Issue: 3 , Sept. 1992
Pages:21 - 30

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(836 KB\)\]](#) **IEEE JNL**

2 A silicon multiplicity detector system for an experiment on the interaction of antiprotons with nuclei at BNL

Ahmad, S.; Bonner, B.E.; Buchanan, J.A.; Clement, J.M.; Empl, A.; Mutchler, Toshkov, S.; Eiseman, S.E.; Etkin, A.; Foley, K.J.; Hackenburg, R.W.; Longac R.S.; Love, W.A.; Morris, T.W.; Platner, E.D.; Saulys, A.C.; Chan, C.S.; Kram M.A.; Lindenbaum, S.J.; Hallman, T.J.; Madansky, L.; Peaslee, D.C.; Nuclear Science, IEEE Transactions on , Volume: 39 , Issue: 4 , Aug 1992
Pages:615 - 618

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(424 KB\)\]](#) **IEEE JNL**

3 Behavior of TPCs in a high particle flux environment

Etkin, A.; Eiseman, S.E.; Foley, K.J.; Hackenburg, R.W.; Longacre, R.S.; Love, W.A.; Morris, T.W.; Platner, E.D.; Saulys, A.C.; Lindenbaum, S.J.; Chan, C.S.; Kramer, M.A.; Zhao, K.H.; Zhu, Y.; Hallman, T.J.; Madansky, L.; Ahmad, S.; Bonner, B.E.; Buchanan, J.A.; Chiou, C.N.; Clement, J.M.; Mutchler, G.S.; Ro, J.B.;

Nuclear Science, IEEE Transactions on , Volume: 39 , Issue: 4 , Aug 1992
Pages:696 - 700

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(276 KB\)\]](#) **IEEE JNL**

4 A TPC for large solid angle relativistic ion experiments

Etkin, A.; Eiseman, S.E.; Foley, K.J.; Hackenburg, R.W.; Longacre, R.S.; Love W.A.; Morris, T.W.; Platner, E.D.; Saulys, A.C.; Lindenbaum, S.J.; Chan, C.S. Kramer, M.A.; Hallman, T.J.; Madansky, L.; Bonner, B.E.; Buchanan, J.A.; Clement, J.M.; Corcoran, M.D.; Kruk, J.W.; Miettinen, H.E.; Mutchler, G.S.; N Tedaldi, F.; Nessi, M.; Phillips, G.C.; Roberts, J.B.;
 Nuclear Science, IEEE Transactions on , Volume: 36 , Issue: 1 , Feb. 1989
 Pages:58 - 62

[[Abstract](#)] [[PDF Full-Text \(340 KB\)](#)] IEEE JNL

5 Case study: visualization of particle track data

Xiaoming Wei; Kaufman, A.E.; Hallman, T.J.;
 Visualization, 2001. VIS '01. Proceedings , 21-26 Oct. 2001
 Pages:465 - 590

[[Abstract](#)] [[PDF Full-Text \(378 KB\)](#)] IEEE CNF

6 Problems in the Production of Microelectronic Equipments

Hallman, L.B.;
 Aerospace and Electronics Conference, 1998. NAECON 1998. Proceedings of t
 IEEE 1998 National , 13-17 July 1998
 Pages:237 - 241

[[Abstract](#)] [[PDF Full-Text \(536 KB\)](#)] IEEE CNF

7 A Christian response to the world scientists' warning to humanity

Hallman, D.G.;
 Foundations and Applications of General Science Theory, 1995. 'Knowledge T
 for a Sustainable Civilization'. Interdisciplinary Conference., Canadian Confer
 on , 8-10 June 1995
 Pages:112 - 113

[[Abstract](#)] [[PDF Full-Text \(112 KB\)](#)] IEEE CNF

8 Salt Lake City International Airport expansion transmission line relocations

Hallman, J.C.; Jensen, B.W.; Villarreal, R.L.;
 Transmission and Distribution Conference, 1994., Proceedings of the 1994 IE
 Power Engineering Society , 10-15 April 1994
 Pages:600 - 606

[[Abstract](#)] [[PDF Full-Text \(424 KB\)](#)] IEEE CNF

9 Behavior of TPC's in a high particle flux environment

Etkin, A.; Eiseman, S.E.; Foley, K.J.; Hackenburg, R.W.; Longacre, R.S.; Love W.A.; Morris, T.W.; Platner, E.D.; Saulys, A.C.; Lindenbaum, S.J.; Chan, C.S. Kramer, M.A.; Zhao, K.H.; Zhu, Y.; Hallman, T.J.; Madansky, L.; Ahmad, S.; Bonner, B.E.; Buchanan, J.A.; Chiou, C.N.; Clement, J.M.; Mutchler, G.S.; Ro J.B.;
 Nuclear Science Symposium and Medical Imaging Conference, 1991., Confere
 Record of the 1991 IEEE , 2-9 Nov. 1991
 Pages:537 - 541 vol.1

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10 A silicon multiplicity detector system for an experiment on the interaction of antiprotons with nuclei at BNL

Ahmad, S.; Bonn r, B.E.; Buchanan, J.A.; Clement, J.M.; Empl, A.; Mutchler, Toshkov, S.; Eiseman, S.E.; Etkin, A.; Foley, K.J.; Hackenburg, R.W.; Longac R.S.; Love, W.A.; Morris, T.W.; Platner, E.D.; Saulys, A.C.; Chan, C.S.; Kram M.A.; Lindenbaum, S.J.; Hallman, T.J.; Madansky, L.; Peaslee, D.C.; Nuclear Science Symposium and Medical Imaging Conference, 1991., Confere Record of the 1991 IEEE , 2-9 Nov. 1991
Pages:377 - 380 vol.1

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11 Geometric remodeling in aneurysmal left ventricles

Lessick, J.; Sideman, S.; Azhari, H.; Hallman, M.; Beyar, R.; Computers in Cardiology 1991. Proceedings. , 23-26 Sept. 1991
Pages:505 - 507

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1 [PHRED: a generator for natural language interfaces](#)

Paul S. Jacobs

 October 1985 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 11 Issue 4

Full text available:

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PHRED (PHRasal English Diction is a natural language generator designed for use in a variety of domains. It was constructed to share a knowledge base with PHRAN (PHRasal ANalyzer) as part of a real-time user-friendly interface. The knowledge base consists of *pattern-concept pairs*, i.e., associations between linguistic structures and conceptual templates. Using this knowledge base, PHRED produces appropriate and grammatical natural language output from a conceptual representation. PHRED and ...

2 [One-level phonology: autosegmental representations and rules as finite automata](#)

Steven Bird, T. Mark Ellison

 March 1994 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 20 Issue 1

Full text available:

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When phonological rules are regarded as declarative descriptions, it is possible to construct a model of phonology in which rules and representations are no longer distinguished and such procedural devices as rule-ordering are absent. In this paper we present a finite-state model of phonology in which automata are the descriptions and tapes (or strings) are the objects being described. This provides the formal semantics for an autosegmental phonology without structure-changing rules. Logical ope ...

3 [Special issue on computational phonology: Phonological analysis in typed feature systems](#)

Steven Bird, Ewan Klein

 September 1994 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 20 Issue 3

Full text available:

☒ [pdf\(2.19 MB\)](#)
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Research on constraint-based grammar frameworks has focused on syntax and semantics largely to the exclusion of phonology. Likewise, current developments in phonology have generally ignored the technical and linguistic innovations available in these frameworks. In this paper we suggest some strategies for reuniting phonology and the rest of grammar in

the context of a uniform constraint formalism. We explain why this is a desirable goal, and we present some conservative extensions to current pra ...

4 Natural language in document retrieval systems: Full text document retrieval: Hebrew legal texts (report on the first phase of the responsa retrieval project)

Y. Choueka, M. Cohen, J. Dueck, A. S. Fraenkel, M. Slac

April 1971 **Proceedings of the 1971 international ACM SIGIR conference on Information storage and retrieval**

Full text available:  pdf(1.25 MB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

A full text retrieval system was designed for the responsa literature, which is a large corpus of Hebrew legal cases. The unique problems of the data base --- mixture of Hebrew, Aramaic and vernaculars, lack of vowels and punctuation, extreme language inflection problems, homographs, existence of thousands of grammatical variants of any given keyword --- dictated development of new methods. Among them we list "grammatical synthesis", which synthesizes all grammatical variants of a given keyword; ...

Keywords: Hebrew computational linguistics, case law retrieval, feedback, full text retrieval, grammatical synthesis, legal cases, metrical operators, responsa

5 Topical papers with demonstrations: Parsing agglutinative word structures and its application to spelling checking for Turkish

Aysin Solak, Kemal Oflazer

August 1992 **Proceedings of the 14th conference on Computational linguistics - Volume 1**


Full text available:  pdf(505.41 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Most of the research on parsing natural languages has been concerned with English, or with other languages morphologically similar to English. Parsing agglutinative word structures has attracted relatively little attention most probably because agglutinative languages contain word structures of considerable complexity, and parsing words in such languages requires morphological analysis techniques. In this paper, we present the design and implementation of a morphological root-driven parser for T ...

6 An AI-based approach to machine translation in Indian languages

Subramanian Raman, Narayanan Alwar

May 1990 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 33 Issue 5

Full text available:  pdf(822.13 KB) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)



Primarily illustrated as an approach to translate the Indian languages, a focus on AI techniques for building semantic representational structures of sentences is presented.

Keywords: analysis, frames, generation phrase, phrase level semantics

7 Multitiered nonlinear morphology using multitape finite automata: a case study on Syriac and Arabic

George Anton Kiraz

March 2000 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 26 Issue 1

Full text available:  pdf(1.90 MB)  Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)
[Publisher Site](#)


This paper presents a computational model for nonlinear morphology with illustrations from Syriac and Arabic. The model is a multitiered one in that it allows for multiple lexical

representations corresponding to the multiple tiers of autosegmental phonology. The model consists of three main components: (i) a lexicon, which is made of sublexica, with each sublexicon representing lexical material from a specific tier, (ii) a rewrite rules component that maps multiple lexical representations into ...

8 Arabic morphology generation using a concatenative strategy

Violetta Cavalli-Sforza, Abdelhadi Soudi, Teruko Mitamura

April 2000 **Proceedings of the first conference on North American chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics**


Full text available:  [pdf\(658.19 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Arabic inflectional morphology requires infixation, prefixation and suffixation, giving rise to a large space of morphological variation. In this paper we describe an approach to reducing the complexity of Arabic morphology generation using discrimination trees and transformational rules. By decoupling the problem of stem changes from that of prefixes and suffixes, we gain a significant reduction in the number of rules required, as much as a factor of three for certain verb types. We focus on ho ...

9 Prospects for computer-assisted dialect adaptation

David J. Weber, William C. Mann

July 1981 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 7 Issue 3



Full text available:  [pdf\(1.24 MB\)](#)  Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)
[Publisher Site](#)

This paper describes a project which has explored the feasibility of using a computer to perform a significant portion of the changes required to adapt text from one dialect to several others. This ongoing experiment has examined adaptation between various dialects of Quechua, finding that a computer program may be an important tool for adaptation. An experimental computer program was written and applied to text, and its output was field tested in five target dialects. Preliminary results indica ...

10 Relating syntax and semantics: the syntactico-semantic lexicon of the system VIE-LANG

Ingeborg Steinacker, Ernst Buchberger

September 1983 **Proceedings of the first conference on European chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics**


Full text available:  [pdf\(421.15 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)
 [Publisher Site](#)

This paper describes the structure and evaluation of the syntactico-semantic lexicon (SSL) of the German Natural Language Understanding System VIE-LANG [3]. VIE-LANG uses an SI-Net [2] as internal representation. The SSL contains the rules according to which the mapping between net-structures and surface structures of a sentence is carried out. This information is structured in a way that it can be evaluated from two sides. The parser interprets it as production-rules that control the analysis. ...

11 Using multiple knowledge sources for word sense discrimination

Susan W. McRoy

March 1992 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 18 Issue 1

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.02 MB\)](#)  Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)
[Publisher Site](#)


This paper addresses the problem of how to identify the intended meaning of individual words in unrestricted texts, without necessarily having access to complete representations of sentences. To discriminate senses, an understander can consider a diversity of

information, including syntactic tags, word frequencies, collocations, semantic context, role-related expectations, and syntactic restrictions. However, current approaches make use of only small subsets of this information. Here we will des ...

12 From trees into boxes

David Steinbrook, Eugene McDonnell

September 1993 **ACM SIGAPL APL Quote Quad , Proceedings of the international conference on APL**, Volume 24 Issue 1



Full text available:  [pdf\(805.56 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#), [review](#)

This paper is a progress report on work undertaken to include tree data structures by means of the boxed data type available in J. Methods for displaying these boxed arrays as trees are shown. This work is part of a larger effort to provide a comprehensive set of facilities in J for working with tree structures. The facilities described were at first modelled in J and subsequently translated into C, in order to provide a J interpreter which has trees as native facilities. Thus this work also exe ...

13 Paraphrasing questions using given and new information

Kathleen R. McKeown

January 1983 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 9 Issue 1



Full text available:  [pdf\(956.41 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)
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The design and implementation of a paraphrase component for a natural language question-answering system (CO-OP) is presented. The component is used to produce a paraphrase of a user's question to the system, which is presented to the user before the question is evaluated and answered. A major point made is the role of given and new information in formulating a paraphrase that differs in a meaningful way from the user's question. A description is also given of the transformational grammar that i ...

14 Lexical processing: Tagging and morphological disambiguation of Turkish text

Kemal Oflazer, İlker Kuruöz

October 1994 **Proceedings of the fourth conference on Applied natural language processing**



Full text available:  [pdf\(545.75 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)
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Automatic text tagging is an important component in higher level analysis of text corpora, and its output can be used in many natural language processing applications. In languages like Turkish or Finnish, with agglutinative morphology, morphological disambiguation is a very crucial process in tagging, as the structures of many lexical forms are morphologically ambiguous. This paper describes a POS tagger for Turkish text based on a full-scale two-level specification of Turkish morphology that i ...

15 Machine translation: Valency and MT: recent developments in the METAL system

Rudi Gebruers

February 1988 **Proceedings of the second conference on Applied natural language processing**

Full text available:  [pdf\(672.29 KB\)](#) Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)
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This paper describes a valency model, developed within the Belgian METAL project, aimed at enhancing the modularity and multilinguality of the METAL system. The introduction provides background, section 1 discusses the existing valency framework, and section 2 presents the alternative model. The final section deals with some results and problems with


this model.

16 Compiling regular formalisms with rule features into finite-state automata

George Anton Kiraz

July 1997

Full text available:  [pdf\(570.63 KB\)](#)

 [Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)


This paper presents an algorithm for the compilation of regular formalisms with rule features into finite-state automata. Rule features are incorporated into the right context of rules. This general notion can also be applied to other algorithms which compile regular rewrite rules into automata.

17 DATR: a language for lexical knowledge representation

Roger Evans, Gerald Gazdar

June 1996 **Computational Linguistics**, Volume 22 Issue 2

Full text available:  [pdf\(3.14 MB\)](#)

 [Publisher Site](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Much recent research on the design of natural language lexicons has made use of nonmonotonic inheritance networks as originally developed for general knowledge representation purposes in Artificial Intelligence. *DATR* is a simple, spartan language for defining nonmonotonic inheritance networks with path/value equations, one that has been designed specifically for lexical knowledge representation. In keeping with its intended minimalist character, it lacks many of the constructs embodied ...

18 Tools: A freely available wide coverage morphological analyzer for English

Daniel Karp, Yves Schabes, Martin Zaidel, Dania Egedi

August 1992 **Proceedings of the 14th conference on Computational linguistics - Volume 3**

Full text available:  [pdf\(401.79 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

This paper presents a morphological lexicon for English that handle more than 317000 inflected forms derived from over 90000 stems. The lexicon is available in two formats. The first can be used by an implementation of a two-level processor for morphological analysis (Karttunen and Wittenburg, 1983; Antworth, 1990). The second, derived from the first one for efficiency reasons, consists of a disk-based database using a UNIX hash table facility (Seltzer and Yigit, 1991). We also built an X Window ...

19 Disambiguation: Information retrieval using word senses: root sense tagging approach

Sang-Bum Kim, Hee-Cheol Seo, Hae-Chang Rim

July 2004 **Proceedings of the 27th annual international conference on Research and development in information retrieval**

Full text available:  [pdf\(167.66 KB\)](#)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Information retrieval using word senses is emerging as a good research challenge on semantic information retrieval. In this paper, we propose a new method using word senses in information retrieval: root sense tagging method. This method assigns coarse-grained word senses defined in WordNet to query terms and document terms by unsupervised way using co-occurrence information constructed automatically. Our sense tagger is crude, but performs consistent disambiguation by considering only the singl ...

Keywords: WordNet, information retrieval, performance evaluation, word sense disambiguation

20 Talking to UNIX in English: an overview of UC

Robert Wilensky, Yigal Arens, David Chin

June 1984 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 27 Issue 6Full text available:  [pdf\(2.03 MB\)](#)Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)





UC is a natural language help facility which advises users in using the UNIX operating system. Users can query UC about how to do things, command names and formats, online definitions of UNIX or general operating systems terminology, and debugging problems in using commands. UC is comprised of the following components: a language analyzer and generator, a context and memory model, an experimental common-sense planner, highly extensible knowledge bases on both the UNIX domain and the ...

Keywords: ellipsis, goal analysis, memory models, natural dialogue, reference disambiguation

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First Conjugation Italian Verbs

... of the **First Conjugation**. **Verbs** ending in -care (cercare, caricare) and -gare (litigare, legare): add an h immediately after the **root** when declinations ...

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... In making affirmative statements in the future tense, all changes are made at the end of the **verb**. **First**, identify the **root** of the **verb** as follows: ...

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... **First**, identify the **root** of the **verb** as follows: 1. For the majority of **First Conjugation** (usually one syllable) **verbs**, the entire **verb** is the **root**. ...

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... **first** consonant and vowel of a **verb**, if the **verb** starts with a vowel, simply repeat or duplicate the beginning vowel, and place it on to the front of the **root**. ...

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... the most frequently used is 'aql, a noun derived from the **root verb** 'aqala, meaning ... that states: awwala mâ khalafa Allâhu al-'aql 'the **first** thing that ...

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... Where two versions of an apskirt is shown in the table above, the **first** apskirt is used when additional aswamp follow in the **verb**, while the ... **root verb**: .ko.he. ...

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... In the **first** place, Hebrew developed out of a variety of different languages which Saadia didn't know: Akkadian ... All Hebrew **verbs** consist of three **root** letters ...

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4.6 - verbs of the 2nd conjugation - part I - simple indicative ...

... The **first** evident difference is the change of **root**; as a ... In this case, the normal **root** chied ... has turned into chies..., and for many other **verbs** the change is ...

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4.7 - verbs of the 3rd conjugation - part I - simple indicative ...

... But almost every other **verb** of the 3rd conjugation whose **root** ends with c or g follows the **first** pattern (ie reagire, agire, marcire, ruggire, etc.), for which ...
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-	4	bergan.in. and (processing of textual).ti.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/11/26 10:04
-	0	63455.ap.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/11/26 09:59
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-	0	19990215.fd. and fraktales.ti.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/11/26 10:04
-	0	bergan.in. and textual.ti.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/11/26 10:08
-	0	fraktales.ti.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/11/26 13:28
-	29	fractal and semantic and knowledge and network\$1 and segment\$5	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/11/26 14:09
-	16	(fractal and semantic and knowledge and network\$1 and segment\$5) and classif\$8	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/11/26 13:40
-	27	fractal and semantic and knowledge and network\$1 and segment\$5 and object\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/11/26 14:17
-	20	fractal and semantic and knowledge and network\$1 and segment\$5 and pointer\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/11/26 14:11
-	16	(fractal and semantic and knowledge and network\$1 and segment\$5 and pointer\$1) and module\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/11/26 14:12
-	19	(fractal and semantic and knowledge and network\$1 and segment\$5 and pointer\$1) and (find\$3 or found or look\$3)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:37

-	27	fractal and semantic\$1 and knowledge and network\$1 and segment\$5 and object\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/11/26 14:17
-	29	fractal and semantic\$1 and knowledge and network\$1 and segment\$5	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:38
-	459	706/20.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 13:17
-	787	706/25.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 13:19
-	307	706/46.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 13:19
-	389	706/52.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 13:19
-	55	706/55.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 17:31
-	128	706/21.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 13:20
-	134	706/1.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 13:20
-	74	706/2.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 16:16
-	48	706/3.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 13:21
-	155	706/4.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 13:21

-	8	((5056021, 5355311, 20030130976, "5845049").pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 16:54
-	6	((5056021, 5355311, "20030130976").pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 16:55
-	3	((5056021, 5355311, "20030130976").pn.) and semantic\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 17:57
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-	2	((5056021, 5355311, "20030130976").pn.) and relat\$2) and classif\$7	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 17:04
-	1	((5056021, 5355311, "20030130976").pn.) and relat\$2) and assign\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 17:22
-	2	((5056021, 5355311, "20030130976").pn.) and relat\$2) and associat\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 17:22
-	2	((5056021, 5355311, "20030130976").pn.) and relat\$2) and determin\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 17:22
-	1	((5056021, 5355311, "20030130976").pn.) and relat\$2) and neighbor\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 17:23

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-	3	((((5056021, 5355311, "20030130976").pn.) and relat\$2) and connect\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 18:09
-	3	"I4" and semantic\$2 and classif\$7 and assign\$4 and associat\$2 and determin\$4 and knowledge and database	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 18:09
-	1	((((5056021, 5355311, "20030130976").pn.) and relat\$2) and connect\$4 and semantic\$2 and classif\$7 and assign\$4 and associat\$2 and determin\$4 and knowledge and database	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2003/12/01 18:09
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-	205	717/143.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 17:31
-	69	706/55.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 17:31
-	696	706/45.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:34
-	349	706/47.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 17:32

-	14	martinez.in. and guerra.in.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 17:32
-	655	paik.in.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 17:32
-	1	717/143.ccls. and (martinez.in. and guerra.in.)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 17:34
-	5	707/5.ccls. and paik.in.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 17:34
-	8	706/55.ccls. and 706/45.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 17:36
-	4	706/55.ccls. and 706/47.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 17:35
-	101	706/45.ccls. and 706/47.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 17:35
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-	92	(706/45.ccls. and 706/47.ccls.) and @ad<=20000624	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 17:39
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-	507214	independen\$3 and (concurr\$3 parallel\$8)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:35
-	32	((((706/55.ccls. and 706/45.ccls.) and @ad<=20000624) xor ((706/55.ccls. and 706/47.ccls.) and @ad<=20000624) xor ((706/45.ccls. and 706/47.ccls.) and @ad<=20000624)) and (independen\$3 and (concurr\$3 parallel\$8))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:36
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-	1	(wo-9963455-\$ de-1990082041.9-\$).did.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 19:04
-	1	(wo-9963455-\$ de1990082041.9-\$).did.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 19:07
-	0	@pd=19990215 and @ad=19900820	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 19:06
-	598	@pd=19990215	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 19:06
-	584	@pd=19990215	DERWENT	2004/08/28 19:06
-	0	de19900820-\$ did.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 19:07
-	2	de-19900820-\$ did.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 19:07
-	293	706/15.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:35
-	110	706/15.ccls. and independen\$3 and (concurr\$3 parallel\$8)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:36

-	68	(706/15.ccls. and independen\$3 and (concurr\$3 parallel\$8)) and @ad<=20000624	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:37
-	376118	network\$1 and (input\$1 knowledge)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:39
-	66	((706/15.ccls. and independen\$3 and (concurr\$3 parallel\$8)) and @ad<=20000624) and (network\$1 and (input\$1 knowledge))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:39
-	187348	network\$1 same (input\$1 knowledge)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:40
-	1785	network\$1 same (input\$1 same knowledge)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:42
-	9	((706/15.ccls. and independen\$3 and (concurr\$3 parallel\$8)) and @ad<=20000624) and (network\$1 same (input\$1 same knowledge))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:42
-	61	((((706/15.ccls. and independen\$3 and (concurr\$3 parallel\$8)) and @ad<=20000624) and (network\$1 and (input\$1 knowledge))) and (network\$1 same (input\$1 knowledge)))	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/28 20:42
-	957	root\$1 and verb\$1 and first	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/29 16:35
-	95	((root\$1 and verb\$1 and first) and ((706/55.ccls. and 706/45.ccls.) and @ad<=20000624) xor ((706/55.ccls. and 706/47.ccls.) and @ad<=20000624) xor ((706/45.ccls. and 706/47.ccls.) and @ad<=20000624)) and @ad<=20000624	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/29 16:41
-	95	(root\$1 and verb\$1 and first) and ((706/55.ccls. and 706/45.ccls.) and @ad<=20000624) xor ((706/55.ccls. and 706/47.ccls.) and @ad<=20000624) xor ((706/45.ccls. and 706/47.ccls.) and @ad<=20000624)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/08/29 16:41

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Knowledge and Data Engineering, IEEE Transactions on , Volume: 7 , Issue: 1995

Pages:391 - 405

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(1264 KB\)\]](#) **IEEE JNL**
2 Applying parallel processing to natural-language processing*Minhwa Chung; Moldovan, D.;*

Expert, IEEE [see also IEEE Intelligent Systems] , Volume: 9 , Issue: 1 , Feb.

Pages:36 - 44

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(652 KB\)\]](#) **IEEE JNL**
3 Memory-based parsing with parallel marker-passing*Minhwa Chung; Moldovan, D.;*

Artificial Intelligence for Applications, 1994., Proceedings of the Tenth Conference on , 1-4 March 1994

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[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF Full-Text \(448 KB\)\]](#) **IEEE CNF**
4 Parallel memory-based parsing on SNAP*Chung, M.; Moldovan, D.;*

Parallel Processing Symposium, 1993., Proceedings of Seventh International , 16 April 1993

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